THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1868. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 128

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

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" " each additional insertion : 75
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" " three weeks : : : : : : 7 00
" " one month : : : : : : 8 00

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☞ Advertisements for the Weekly paper will be charged at same rates, per week or month, as in the Daily, unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

TERMS OF WEEKLY.

As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year : : : : $5 00
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Invariably in advance.

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Of First Class Business Houses
OF MEMPHIS.

Ashe, McClenahan & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 284 Front st.

Commercial Bank, Corner of Main and Monroe streets.

Charles N. Erich, Queensware, 323 Main st.

Estifand, Lloyd & Gilbert, Queensware, 321 Main street.

F. W. Irvine & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 278 Front street.

German National Bank, No. 293 Main st.

Gayoso Savings Institute, 1 Madison st. J. John C. Lanier, President.

H. Wetter & Co, Hardware, 13 & 15 Monroe street.

Holmes & Wharton, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 38 Madison.

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Vredenburgh & Sylvester, General Insurance Agents, 11 Madison street.

Wareham House, C B Galloway, proprietor, Main and Adams.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW CALENDAR.
A.·. M.·. 5628.

1st Tisri, 5th S ptem er, ... 1867,
1st Kheswan, 30th Oc ober, ... "
1st Kisleu, 29th November, ... "
1st Tebet, 29th Decem ber, ... "
1st Shebat, 28th January, ... 1868,
1st Adar, 29th February, ... "
1st Nisan, 29th March, ... "
1st Eyar, 28th April, ... "
1st Sivan, 27th May, ... "
1st Tammuz, 25th June, ... "
1st Ab, 25th July, ... "
1st Elul, 24th August, ... "

Ash Wednesday, 26th February . . . . . 1868.
Maundy Thursday, 9th April, ... "
Good Friday, 10th April, ... "
Easter Sunday, 12th April, ... "
Ascension, 21st May, ... "
Pentecost, 31st May, ... "
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. jal3 mhl tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.
1867.

LODGES.

Angerona, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall. Geo. Court, Th. Hill, N. J. Wiggin, Sec.

Benj. Bonnell, Sec'y.

Sacra Memoria, No. 118. Meets 24 Friday of each month—Hall, cor Madison and Second. J. T. Sellers, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

Lauderdale, No. 299. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W.·. M.·. H. P. Woodward, Sec.

Harmony, No. 298. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W.·. M.·.; W. H. Botts, Sec.

Kilwinning, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—304 Front street. John J. Worsham, 33d, W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

Penn Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; E. M. Levy, Sec'y.

E. AND S. M.

Eureka Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Hill, N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

Cyrene Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Recorder.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.
204 *Front Street.*

Hermes Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G.·. M.·.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.·.

Mystras Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mallory, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Secy.

Cashpha Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarsh.·.; ——, Sec.

Calvary Chapter of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Secy.

Philippe Duplessis Council of K.·.h, 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William V. Circle, 32d, Rec.·.

Consistory of West Tennessee, 32d. John Ainslie 32d, Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Treseler, 32d, Rec.·.

MILLS, LUMBER, ETC.

CUBBINS, GUNN & COOVER,
Planing Mill and Lumber Yard,
161, 163 and 165 Washington St.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

HAVE always on hand a general assortment of Flooring, Ceiling and Weatherboarding. Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding and Stair Material. Batening and Framing Lumber of all kinds, seasoned Oak and Walnut, clear. Planing and surfacing all sizes of Lumber on our Woods Scroll Sawing, Wood Turning and House-work generally. All orders promptly attended to. Prices reduced. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. dec15

LUMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES,
Cedar Posts, Flooring, Ceiling,
Sash, Doors and Blinds, Etc.,
CHEAPER THAN EVER AT

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN,
Office: No. 351 Main street,
(OVER FALL'S DRUG STORE.)
Residence—Gayoso House. nov12 tf

A. WRIGHT, L. D. M'KISICK, LUKE E. WRIGHT.
WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,
Attorneys at Law,
IN the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. dec7

MARLAND L. PERKINS,
ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY,
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
—AND—
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.

Office, No. 450 Main St., Waldran Block, Memphis, Tenn.
nov3 tf

J. B. WASSON & WM. WASSON,
DENTISTS,
HAVE removed their office to their old stand, over their Drug Store, No. 318, Main street. dec8 tf

HINSON & SMITH
DENTISTS,
No. 233 Main Street.
CLAY BUILDING.

S. A. SMITH, late with Dr. A. Wesson. apr6 nov22 d&wly

Harris & Blair,
DENTISTS
No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,
ADAMS' BLOCK.
J. S. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

J. E. TEMPLE,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy and Commissioner of Deeds.
OFFICE—No. 12 Jefferson street, Room No. 17 Third Story, Titus Block. nov9

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Missouri.
WINCHESTER & HATCHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.
L. H. PIKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery,
Little Rock, - - Arkansas.
Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mh8 1f

R. L. DIXON. W. A. PERCY.
DIXON & PERCY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss. Will practice in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties. dec5 1y*

Architect and Engineer.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole attention to Designing Plans and Superintending Buildings, with as much energy and attention to his patrons' interest as he did for the City's interest, while City Engineer.
OFFICE—Stillman Block, Second and Madison streets. Charges reasonable.
J. H. McCLURE,
Architect and Engineer.

JOHN K. WINCHELL,
ARCHITECT,
317 Second Street.
PLANS and specifications for all descriptions of private and public buildings furnished on short notice.
Remodeling of old buildings also attended to. Specimens of work can be seen at the office as above. All kinds of building operations superintended in person. nov20 3m

TOBACCO AND CIGARS
C. C. PARTEE, Late Vernon, Partee & Clay. B. FRANK HARBERT, Memphis, Tenn.
PARTEE & HARBERT,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
14 Monroe Street,
Bet. Main and Front, MEMPHIS, TENN.
☞ Cash Advances made on Consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished.
oct15 wom&dtm

THURMOND, FOSTER & CO.,

TOBACCO FACTORS
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
7 Monroe street.
se26
Western and Virginia Tobacco Agency.
MAYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, and the largest stock of Smokers' Articles in the South, Corner Second and Jefferson streets, Jefferson Block, Memphis, Tenn. se21

NO GIFT ENTERPRISE
Or any other Swindle!
MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY STATE AND HAVANA LOTTERIES.
ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.
THEY are drawn under State Charters; have been drawn for over FORTY YEARS.
Bonds must be and are deposited with U. S. Collector as Security.
The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the State.
Must be drawn if tickets are sold or not.
PRIZES ALL CASH.
There are two State Drawings each day, and two Havana Drawings each month.
Drawings can be seen two hours after purchase of tickets.
One-half the Tickets are Prizes.
Prizes paid on day of purchase.
Tickets $1 to $20, according to Scheme.
Prizes $1 to $100,000, according to Scheme.
Principal Agent, GEO. W. VAN VOAST, No. 16 Jefferson street.

SHANE BELL & CO.
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
GENERAL COMMISSION
and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 254 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.
Liberal advances made on Produce in Store. Strict attention paid to Filling Orders.

F. Herron, J. A Shane, Harris.

& Co.,
reet.
TI, OHIO
E,

BY TELEGRAPH.

Noon Dispatches.

NEW YORK, January 2.—The *Herald's* Yokohama, Japan, special of December 6th, received at San Francisco on January 1, says the Tycoon of Japan has resigned his governing powers into the hands of the Mikado. The government of the empire will henceforth be carried on under Mikado by a Council of Daimios.

There are many rumors afloat of troubles at the metropolis of the empire. Some assert that the death of Stalz Valbhe has taken place, but it is not generally believed. The inland sea will certainly be opened to foreign commerce on the first day of January. The United States Minister, with several of his colleagues, will proceed there, to be present on the occasion. On their arrival a large naval force will be present, in case of trouble.

The opening at Jeddo is deferred until the first of April next. The new port to be opened on the west coast of the empire is Neagata, as named in the original treaty, but the harbor of that place being unsafe for foreign shipping coming in, Ebisunito, on the island of Sodo, thirty miles distant, is to be made a port of entry instead. This port and harbor are to be opened the first day of April. The reason for delay by the Japanese Government is that they cannot prepare the settlements before that time.

There are a great many robbers in Jeddo, and it is feared that they will come to Yokohama.

The *Herald's* Hong Kong special, of November 26th, *via* San Francisco, January 1st, says: I have to report the death of Mr. R. L. Canfield, consul of the United States at Foo Choo, which took place on the 28th of October.

Gen. Van Valkenburg, United States Minister in Japan, was married November 25th, to Mrs. Schager, widow of the late Raphael Schager.

Commander Jas. T. Watkins died on board the steamer Costa Rica on her passage from Yokohama to Shanghai, from injuries received from falling down a hatchway.

The demand for arms and ammunition has been good since the receipt of the news of the abdication of the Tycoon.

The banks of Yellow river in the Shangting province have burst at some points, and the entire country in the neighborhood is submerged, and in Kanawa fears are entertained that the city will be submerged.

The United States Minister at Pekin was to leave in a short time, to inspect all the ports open to foreign trade.

Advices from the foreign portion of the empire say that the Imperial troops have sustained several severe repulses from the Nienfo, who took six camps and captured a battery, organized and equipped at the Hong Kong arsenal.

Owing to the failure of the crops, great distress prevails in the extreme north. A mission school and chapel having been opened by the Bible Missionary Society, the Bishop of Victoria was present at the exercises and took part in the services.

The natives in Canton use the fact of the granting of Hong Kong gambling-house license by Christian authorities as an argument against the missionaries, with superiority over the foreigners and their system.

The latest market review states that the import trade in cotton fabrics is very dull; yarn active but low; gray shirting limited; white shirting and fancy cotton, no improvement.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 31.

The statement of the public debt will be published on Tuesday, January 17th. It is reported that there will be about $80,000,000 in gold on hand at the beginning of the new year. Out of this are to be paid about $30,000,000 to meet the interest on the public debt; the principal of the bonds of 1867, maturing on the 1st proximo; the twenty-four years bonds of 1867; the semi-annual interest on the bonds of 1881, and the semi-annual interest on the five-twenties.

Senator Morton addressed the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of this city last night, on political topics. He said the issues of the next campaign would be the same that they had been since the commencement of the war. The Republican party would represent the rightfulness of the war.

The Democratic party would represent the rightfulness of the attempted secession. The farmer would contend for the right of Congress to restore loyal governments to the South, while the latter would contend for the unconditional restoration of the rebels to power.

Congress will settle the financial question satisfactorily before its adjournment and leave no weapon of that kind in the hands of the Democrats. He favored the passage of the pending bill to stop contraction, and expressed the general views on finances contained in a letter published by him a few months since.

He believed the expenses of the government might be greatly reduced by a reduction of the army and navy, especially the latter, which was much larger than was needed.

In the course of his speech he alluded to the proposed purchase of St. Thomas as unnecessary and unwise.

The President has under consideration the propriety of sending a special message to Congress relative to the destitution of the South, and suggesting that some legislation may be had to relieve it. He proposes to accompany the message with full official reports on the subject received from officers of the army and the Freedmen's Bureau. And the measures discussed is that of making a direct appropriation by Congress or effecting a loan. If the president concludes to send in a message he will probably not submit any specific plan or relief.

Gen. Gillem was in attendance at the White House yesterday, to confer with the Executive respecting the affairs of the Fourth Military District, to the command of which he is assigned as the temporary successor of Gen. Ord. Gen. McDowell will not be able to assume command for several months. Gen. Gillem left for Mississippi last evening.

It is announced that Gen. Sherman will remain here until about the middle of January, for the purpose of getting up his report of the Indian Peace Commissioners. He says the accounts of the Indian war have been greatly exaggerated, and that the war was principally fought in the newspapers and in Congress. The cost of the real war in the West was very much less than has been represented.

The internal revenue receipts to-day show a much more healthy condition of the revenue than has been exhibited for several months past. They exceed one million dollars.

The Postmaster General is now having a revision of the affairs in a large number of postoffices throughout the country made, it being the time for the settlement of the semi-annual accounts of the Postmasters with the Department. In many offices the business has greatly increased, which being shown to the satisfaction of the department, the salaries of Postmasters at such offices will be increased. In other offices, where business has decreased, a corresponding reduction will be made in the salary of Postmasters.

The President has signified his intention of being present at the 8th of January celebration to be given here by the Democracy. All the members of the Senate, General Grant, also Generals Sherman, Meade, Hancock, and others of the army, and Hon. George H. Pendleton, Charles O'Connor, Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, and one hundred and fifty prominent persons have been invited.

Ben. Butler filed to-day in the Admiralty Court a libel of information on Admiral Farragut and the Western Gulf squadron, as it existed in 1862, to recover a bounty of two hundred dollars per man, under the statute, for the destruction of a small force of rebel vessels in front of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, on the 23d of April, 1862. The libel prayed that a monition be issued to all parties concerned to show cause, etc. The court decided that the monition be issued, in compliance with the request.

Several members of the National Democratic Committee, Belmont, Chairman, authorize the announcement of a meeting of the committee in Washington on the 22d of February, as heretofore. The probability is that Cincinnati will be designated as the place of holding the convention notwithstanding strong efforts are being made by rival Western cities.

Thad Stevens is again indisposed, but his physician thinks he will be able to resume his seat in Congress on its reassembling.

Gov. Morton's speech last night is accepted as the policy of the extreme radicals for the Presidential campaign; and the forthcoming speech of Senator Doolittle, in the Senate, 'tis said, will be an inspiration of the President's, and

Sherman in his True Colours.

The following letter from Lieutenant General WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN needs no commentary, other than the paragraphs which follow it:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19, 1867.
Gen. S. G. Burbridge, Lexington, Ky.:

DEAR GENERAL: I now have the pleasure to enclose you a copy of the letter I addressed you on the 21st of June, 1864, when you were commanding in Kentucky, subject to my orders.

The instructions contained in that letter were commands to you, binding on you under the articles of war, and for which you were no more responsible than for the execution of any other order. *I alone am responsible*, and I have no fear but my orders were right and appropriate.

I hear the people of Kentucky blame you for your acts under my orders. If so, they are very foolish, for some of them should be thankful that you were too lenient.

I recall with pleasure your early efforts in the cause of our country in 1861. You were one of the first Kentuckians to take up arms in defense of our common nationality. I remember you, also, when commanding a brigade during all the operations at Vicksburg; and also when commanding in Kentucky while I was engaged down in Georgia.

For these services you are entitled to the thanks and gratitude of every well-wisher of his country, and I doubt not you will yet receive them.

Very truly, your friend,
W. T. SHERMAN, Lieut. Gen.

The following paragraphs are from SHERMAN'S instructions to BURBRIDGE, dated, "Headquarters Mid. Div. of the Mississippi, Big Shanty, Ga., June 21, 1864:

Of course we have recognized the Confederate Government as a belligerent power, but we deny their right to our lands, territories, rivers, coasts and nationality; admitting their rebellion and the right to move to some other country have lands and customs are more in accordance with their own ideas and prejudices.

* * * * *

Your military commanders, provost marshals and other agents may arrest all males and females who have encouraged or harbored guerrillas and robbers, and you may cause them to be collected in Louisville, and when you have enough, say three or four hundred, I will cause them to be sent down the Mississippi, through the guerrilla gauntlet, and by a sailing ship send them to a land where they may take their niggers and make a colony, with laws and a future of their own. If they won't live in peace in such a garden as Kentucky, why, then we will kindly send them to another, if not a better land, and surely this would be a kindness and a blessing to Kentucky.

These letters prove General SHERMAN to be utterly unfit to be President of the United States: and if the Democratic party desires any support for its nominee, he must be, we think, some other man than SHERMAN. At any rate, we recall all that we have ever said in his favour, and sincerely hope that neither he nor any other man of the same reckless and despotic and inhuman nature may ever be elected President of the United States

New York and Paris Fashions for January.

A new idea is so rare a thing that it deserves special mention wherever and wherever it is found. This particular idea, however, is not quite new, except in the mode in which it has been carried out, but still in the absence of anything better, it will do.

It consists of gaslight exhibitions in the day time by prominent milliners and modistes.

Since bonnets became small, the profits upon them reduced, and the large number made by ladies themselves, it has been common to associate dress-making with millinery in all the large establishments, especially as with the introduction of gored dresses, came the almost absolute necessity of employing an artiste, at least, to cut and fit them, and, as a consequence, the profits upon dress-making increased, as those upon millinery went down. The association of these two departments proves a most fortunate conjunction in these difficult times, and renders gaslight exhibitions very effective.

The usual method is to exclude every particle of light from the large and elegant showrooms, arrange complete costumes at one end, and dress bonnets, bridal vails, wreaths, head-dresses and the like at the other, with figures in opera, evening, street, or indoor toilettes everywhere. The rooms are then brilliantly lighted with gas, and cards of invitation having been previously sent round, are thronged all day by ladies, who are frequently tempted into an extravagant purchase by seeing the full effect of a complete evening costume.

Among the novelties displayed at one of these exhibitions was a *manteau de la cour* attached to a rich evening dress of white unwatered *moire*. The *manteau* is a long square train, one end of which is laid in plaits across the back of a low-necked dress. The trail is from one to two yards long from the bottom of the skirt, and requires considerable skill and adroitness to manage. A trimming of rich lace is usually added to the edge, which enhances the cost some hundreds of dollars, but, in this case, the edge was simply scolloped and bounded with white satin. The lining was also white satin.

A costume of rich green *faille* (a thick silk with a fine cord) was much admired. It was trimmed with a flounce of white *point applique* lace, headed with a *rouleau* of green satin, a wide sash of lace, and a lace shawl was draped about the shoulders. The price of the entire costume as it stood was one thousand dollars. The new French sleeve was attached to this dress. It reaches to the elbow, where it is slightly gathered on the inside of the arm and a lace of fringe attached which falls over. It is called the *Watteau* sleeve, and always accompanied by a square body low or cut out *a la Pompadour*. Long white gloves are worn with this sleeve, which only leaves an inch or two of space upon the arm visible.

A new method of ornamenting a dress is to drape a scarf across the front of the corsage and allow the two ends to fall from the right shoulder, forming an open Roman sleeve, made in white merino, bordered with gold, the point ends finished with gold tassels. The effect is decidedly classic, particularly in conjunction with the gold Greek band, which is now the most fashionable ornament for the hair.

But the taste for ornaments is not by any means confined to the classic and antique. The most absurd fancies prevail, and a design is valued not for its beauty but for its eccentricity.

The broad sashes, looped low, and often used to tie up the overskirt or tunic, on the left side, or at the back, and now passed through enormous gilt or velvet covered rings, and, *size* being an object, huge furniture rings are resorted to, and rings made of wood and afterward gilded or covered with velvet.

To the small rings of fire-gilt keys or a single gilt key is attached in imitation of the ancient housekeeping method of hanging a bunch of keys at the side of the dress. There is something profane however, in adopting as a caprice of fashion, the insignia of an old-fashioned virtue. Chains and chatelains are also, worn, the former consisting of not less than five, from the ends of which are suspended a scent bottle and a bunch of enlarged "charms." The wide sash ends which descends low on the skirt are now made of either piece satin, silk or velvet, and are embroidered upon the ends with the monogram in colors or coat of arms of the wearer.

The chatelains are a much older institution. It is several seasons since they were introduced and this winter they have been again revived. They consist of a sort of pouch of silk, satin or velvet, embroidered and suspended by two embroidered bands from the waist. They hold the scent bottle and the lace handkerchief.

The new style for morning is made of Viennese leather, and consists of belt and chatelaine ornamented with very small gilt or steel nails. Keys, small vessels fully rigged, jockey capes mounted with sporting emblems and the like are the latest Parisian inventions for ear-rings, and the designs are embroidered in the corners of the pocket handkerchiefs.

Very new handkerchiefs have centers of unbleached cambric, and wide hems of lilac, red, violet or blue. Of course they are only used for morning or indoor wear. Handkerchiefs for the streets are embroidered with crest, monogram or device, and laces are used for the evening, with only the smallest center of cambric. Such handkerchiefs as these last are not intended for use. A fine lady employs it like her fan and boquet, as a means of fascination and not as a vulgar necessity.

Allusion has been made more than once to the difficulty of procuring ladies' ready made clothing even in the large cities. Establishments for ladies' outfits are advertised and talked of, but there is none where complete outfits of different grades or even of one grade can be obtained at once and the price immediately ascertained.

Work in New Zealand.

The Otaga (New Zealand) *Witness*, in announcing the arrival of two emigrant ships, says:

"The female domestic servants were all engaged the day after their arrival at £30 to £35 per annum. The demand for male servants is so great that one hundred more would readily find employment if they were available. The agricultural laborers by the same ship were in demand, and were engaged at £50 to £60 per annum with

INSURANCE.

Three-fourths of the Profits Returned to the Policy Holders in the
Georgia Home Insurance Co.,
OF COLUMBUS, GA.
[INCORPORATED 1859.]
Cash Capital and Surplus, - - $400,000

LIBERAL CONDITIONS — EQUITABLE Rates, and Prompt Settlements. Parties insuring in this company will get their proportion of profits in Scrip, which will be taken at par value on renewals.
MOORE & WEST, Agents,
22½ Madison street.

Southern
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE REMOVED
TO NO. 17 MADISON STREET.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the
Southern Life Insurance Company
Of Memphis, held on the 2d instant, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. C. Brickley, Amos Woodruff, C. P. Norris, L. Howes, P. B. Wills, G. W. Frazer, Jacob Weller, Sam. Tate, F. S. Davis, W. A. Gwyn, G. W. McCarn, C. C. Spencer, N. R. Forrest, S. H. De Bevoise, Frank White.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directory, the following officers were unanimously elected:
President.....G. W. McCARN
Vice Presidents.....R. C. BRINKLEY and SAM TATE.
Secretary.....BEN MAY.
Treasurer.....F. S. DAVIS. nov26

UNITED STATES
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF BALTIMORE, August 1st, 1867.
Cash Capital Paid In, - - $250,000
Surplus Assets, - - - $105,892 58

Board of Directors,
(Elected July, 1867):

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A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and, to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Government.

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Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

THE WEAKNESS OF EMPIRES'

"It is true indeed (what MACHIAVAL has said) that the conquests of commonwealths that are ill-governed and contrary to the model of the Romans, do more conduce to the ruin than advancement of their affairs."—*Freeman's Memorial on Foreign Policy.*

The "ADDRESS TO THE BRITISH COLONIANS IN NORTH AMERICA," written in 1777 by EDMUND BURKE, contained these words of profound wisdom:

"For we solemnly declare that although we should look upon a separation from you as an heavy calamity, (and the heavier because we know you must have your full share in it), yet we had much rather see you totally Independent of this crown and kingdom, than joined to it by so unnatural a conjunction, as that of freedom with servitude—a conjunction, which, if it were at all practicable, could not fail, in the end, of being more mischievous to the peace, prosperity, greatness and power of this nation, than beneficial by any enlargement of the bounds of nominal empire."

Wrongs and injustices done by States are the weakness of States. They never effect their purpose; but their consequences, of ruin to the State that perpetrates them, never fail to be felt at last. To "fire the transitory spirit of civil fury, by perpetuating and methodizing it in tyrannic government," is, for any people who so deal with a conquered country, to deserve ruin and to court it. It is because conquests always lead to injustices, cruelties and oppressions, that they are always dangerous to the victor, and often more dangerous than defeats.

"The continuance of tyranny," says BURKE, "is the worst part of it;" and the yoke of the conqueror presses upon men's necks with intolerable weight, when, with power commensurate to their malice, a few, that *representa* all that is narrow-minded, vindictive and revengeful in the country "loads a tyrannous power by the poinoned taunts of a vulgar, low-bred insolence.

Whenever a Government deliberately avows hostility to a large portion of the people, as a system, and upon that system conducts its legislation, the road it takes will be sure to lead to its ruin. It would seem impossible that any Government should act on such a principle, if we did not know that, in a democracy, the interest of party is always preferred to the welfare of the country. "Nothing"—(we borrow the words of BURKE), "is more discouraging to the loyalty of any description of men, than to represent to them that their humiliation and subjection make a principal part in the fundamental and invariable policy which regards the conjunction" of States which it is desired to unite into a single nation.

Mr. BURKE, in his letter to RICHARD BURKE, Esq., used language in regard to the system of government established in Ireland, which strikingly describes what the nature and results of the Government of Tennessee are, and what those of the governments of the reconstructed Southern States are to be. He said:

"In a country of monopoly there can be no patriotism. There may be a party spirit; but public spirit there can be none. As to a spirit of liberty, still less can it exist, or anything like it. A liberty made up of penalties! a liberty made up of incapacities! a liberty made up of exclusion and proscription, continued for ages, of four-fifths, perhaps, of the inhabitants of all ranks and fortunes; In what does such liberty differ from the description of the most shocking kind of servitude?"

"But it will be said, in that country some people are free. Why, this is the very description of despotism. *Partial freedom is privilege and prerogative, and not liberty.*

"The dominion of a party must continually, steadily, and by its very essence, lean upon its prostrate description. A Constitution framed so as to enable a party to overrule its very government, and to overpower the people too, answers the purposes neither of government nor of freedom. It compels that power, which ought, and often would be, disposed *equally* to protect the subjects, to fail its trust, to counteract its purposes, and to become no better than the instrument of the wrongs of a faction. Some degree of influence must exist in all governments. But a government which has no interest to please the body of the people, and can neither support them, nor with safety care for their support, nor is of power to sway the domineering faction, can only exist by corruption; and taught by that monopolizing party which usurps the title and qualities of the public, to consider the body of the people as out of the Constitution, they will consider those who are in it, in the light in which they choose to consider themselves. The whole relation of government and of freedom will be a battle or a traffic."

In each Southern State, when reconstructed, there will be a faction of white men, in many of the States exceedingly small and insignificant in numbers, and contemptible and despicable in character, actuated by principles utterly detestable and abominable, who will only maintain their grasp on power, by standing on the prostrate body of the true people of the State. It is of wretches like these, sordid adventurers, small agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, with an infusion of rascallions, the basest of bipeds, that the white portion of these *fugitiorum greges*, called Conventions, is in large measure composed, who are engaged in forming Constitutions to enable the faction of white scalwags in each State "to overrule its very government, and overpower the people too," when it finds it desirable to do so. The Government of the State of Tennessee is merely miscle and mis-government. There is no justice in the Executive department, no justice in the legislature, no confidence in the Courts. Government [illegible] Southern States will be, "no better than the instrument of the wrongs of a faction." It has "no interest to please the body of the people," who are disfranchised, and no motive to protect them against wrong and outrage.

BURKE never thought of a Government of that kind, established by the votes of ignorant negroes, over disfranchised white men. That is a phenomenon of infamy, of which not even the devils dreamed, when they held their infernal council

"At Pandemonium, the high capital
Of ratan and his Peers,"

to plot the fall of man and the misery of the human race. The *negroes* are to be, everywhere, as they are here in Tennessee, "the domineering faction" which the Scalawag Governments will not be able to sway, except by means of corruption; and by that, therefore, they will exist, as that of Tennessee does, "usurping the title and qualities of the public, to consider the body of the people as out of the Constitution." And if the Governments now being littered should last, it will, indeed be, everywhere, a battle between the disfranchised and their oppressors, and a traffic between these and the negroes.

There are many truths that do not need to be demonstrated, but only to be stated like axioms, to command the assent of all men who can pretend to the possession of wisdom or even of common sense. Among these, one would have said ten years ago, are those which condemn as unwise and insane, such modes of dealing with a conquered people as those who misuse the powers of legislation in the United States have resorted to.

There are surely many among them who have read those addresses, to the King, and to the British Colonies in North America, which were prepared by BURKE in 1777, upon occasion of a proposed secession from Parliament, of the members in both Houses, who had opposed the measures of Government in the contest with the American Colonies. It is difficult to understand how, with the words of wisdom then spoken in their memories, and in contempt of the emphatic warnings of history and the universal opinion of the wise, a body of American white men could have legislated as Congress has done, in regard to the Southern subjugated Provinces. But it is "as sport to a fool to do mischief;" and the Jacobin is "as a madman who casteth firebrands, arrows and death." History and the wisdom of sages are wholly lost upon our task-masters and all their kind. In every age there have been scourges of humanity with whom God has afflicted and punished the human race; and there is a strange and mysterious mutuality of attraction between evil and accursed natures, which when a nation is organized and tortured by calamity, brings these incarnations of malice and mischief together to vex and plague the country from whose loins they came, and whom they unnaturally hate.

The registers of infamy of the human race contain no names more detestable than those of STEVENS, SUMNER, WADE, NYE, LOGAN, ASHLEY, WILSON, and scores of others, of the *ignobile vulgus*, who screech and babble in the houses of political prostitution at Washington. The long rolls of Roman scoundrelism under the CÆSARS contain no names more despicable.

For these men have read and thought, and none of the fearful consequences of their villainy take them by surprise. They and all of their kind knew, in 1860 and 1861, that the eleven Southern States which re-assumed the entirety of their original sovereignty and independence, had a perfect and complete right to do so. They knew that every drop of blood spilled on either side, in attempting to force those States to weld together again the broken bonds of union, stained their souls as indelibly as the blood of his victim stains that of the midnight murderer,—not the soul of the soldier who fought for his flag, but that of the politician, who, to effect his sinister and pitiful purposes, plunged the country into an exhausting and ruinous war.

These are some of the heads that BURKE proposed to speak to the King, and to the Colonists who were then struggling for their independence, as the Southern States, a little while ago, were struggling for theirs.

He proposed to say to the King:

"We know and feel that arbitrary power over certain regions is not without the competence, nor to be exercised agreeably to the laws, or even with the spirit of great popular assemblies. If such assemblies are called to a nominal share in the exercise of such power, in order to screen, under general participation, the guilt of desperate measures, it tends only the more deeply to corrupt the deliberative character of those assemblies, in training them to blind obedience; in habituating them to proceed upon grounds of fact, with which they can rarely be sufficiently acquainted, and in rendering them executive instruments of designs, the bottom of which they cannot possibly fathom."

We beseech those who read this article, to turn back now, and again read, slowly and understandingly, the last paragraph. It is not the Congress of the United States that is ruinously legislating for the country. It is a faction of not more than a dozen men, who present to the two Houses what measures, already determined on by these managers, they shall ratify. The members at large have only a nominal share in the business of legislation; which, with a pretence of decent respect for forms of legislation, they are allowed to have, "in order to screen, under general participation, the guilt of desperate measures." And how else are we to account for the fact that the most infamous and abominable measures, which, in fact, shocked the moral sense of the House of Representatives, and would, if pressed when at first proposed, have been rejected by large majorities, with great indignation, were finally accepted by them with an obsequious and servile acquiescence, the will of one man becoming the law of the House, than upon the hypothesis that STEVENS rules as DANTON, MARAT, and ROBESPIERRE did, by "corrupting the deliberative character" of Congress, "training them to a blind obedience," and making them the active "executive instruments of designs, the bottom of which they could not possibly fathom."

We once thought, when, many years ago, we looked on the fair side of human nature, that it was far better than it seemed, and that history was a slander upon it. We have lived to learn that it is no better now than it was in the days of the later CÆSARS.

BURKE further said, and his words are singularly applicable to the United States and of those people whom their legislation has made foreigners owing them no allegiance and repaying tyranny and oppression by hate and detestation:

"To leave any real freedom to Parliament, freedom must be left to the Colonies. A military Government is the only substitute for civil liberty."

That was profoundly true then, and it is as profoundly true now. There can be no real freedom in Congress or the Northern States, if no freedom is left to the Southern Provinces: and unless these are restored to their rights and prerogatives as States of white men, regulating for themselves all their domestic affairs, a Military Government is the only practical alternative. Reconstruction with negro suffrage is a merely preposterous farce.

Burke further said: "That the establishment of such a power in America will utterly ruin our finances (though its certain effect) is the smallest part of our concern. It will become an apt, powerful and certain engine for the destruction of our freedom here. Great bodies of armed men, trained to a contempt of popular assemblies representative of an English people; kept up for the purpose of exacting impositions without their consent, and maintained by that exaction; instruments in subverting, without any process of law, *great ancient establishments and respected forms of government*; set free from, and therefore above the ordinary English Tribunals of the country where they serve; these men cannot so transform themselves, merely by crossing the sea, as to behold with love and reverence, and submit with profound obedience to the very same things in Great Britain, which in America they had been taught to despise, and had been accustomed to give and humble. All your Majesty's troops, in the rotation of service, will pass through this families, and conceive those habits. If we could flatter ourselves that this would not happen, we must be the weakest of men; we must be the worst, if we were indifferent, whether it happened or not. What, gracious Sovereign, is the empire of America to us, or the empire of the world, if we lose our own liberties? We deprecate this last of evils. We deprecate the effects of the doctrines which must support and countenance the government over conquered Englishmen."

Not only are the troops of the United States being trained to a contempt of the legislative assemblies of the States, of the Courts, and of the civil law itself; not only are they kept up to sustain the Freedmen's Bureau, which only exists by virtue of an unconstitutional law, and contemptuously sets at naught law, justice and jurisdiction, committing annually a million criminal outrages on law and justice, on right and sound reason; not only are they kept up, also, for the purpose of exacting unconstitutional impositions, not of one kind only, but of many, by virtue of one of those rascalities that are now called 'Laws,' the chief among which is the cotton tax, to vote for which deserves the halter; not only is the army used, and the Generals commanding Districts are dishonoured by being employed, "in subverting without any process of law great ancient establishments, and respected forms of government;" not only are the troops set free from and therefore above the ordinary Judicial Tribunals of the country, State and National; but the people themselves are becoming corrupted by the blandishments of tyranny, and deeming it a success in the Southern States, while despising the Congress of political harlots that has proven itself as wretchedly incompetent to manage the affairs of the Nation, as a drunken pilot is to thread the intricacies of a narrow passage between rocks and reefs in a storm, the people of the North look complacently on Imperial Military rule, while, North and South, the same class of men who fattened on the life-blood of the Union and Confederacy, and made money, however the cause prospered or lost, do not care who governs or how, if only *they* do not feel the general distress, and can collect high rents or good dividends on their stock in rascally monopolies.

When Burke wrote, the Colonies had declared their independence, and war was raging between them and the Mother Country, and England styled them rebels. Yet this is what Mr. BURKE said that he and his friends in Parliament desired:

"We have wished to continue united with you, in order that a people of one origin and one language should be directed to the rational objects of Government by joint counsels, and protected in them by a common force. Other subordination in you we require none. We have never pressed that argument of general union for the extinction of the local, national, and just privileges. Sensible of what is due both the dignity and weakness of man, we have never wished to place over you any Government, over which, in great fundamental points, you should have no sort of check or control in your own hands; or which should be repugnant to your situation, principles and character."

Has the North ever yet been generous or wise enough to make a proposition like that to the conquered States of the South? No; it has not been able to rise to that height of manliness. There are too many men in in the North who do not want peace and reconciliation. They are the ISCARIOTS who are always ready to betray the country and to sell it. If the North had appealed to the South in words like those of BURKE, when the war ended, all animosities would have been buried in one common grave. Now they are immortal, and the hates engendered since the war ended, will last as long as those between France and England.

Has the North ever said to the South,

"We solemnly declare that although we should look upon a separation from you as an heavy calamity, (and the heavier because we know you must have your full share of it), yet we had much rather see you totally independent of this crown and kingdom, than joined to it by so unnatural a conjunction, as that of freedom with servitude:—a conjunction which, if it were at all practicable, could not fail, in the end, of being more mischievous to the peace, prosperity, greatness and power of this nation, than beneficial by any enlargement of the bounds of nominal empire."

Has the North ever proven itself manly and generous and magnanimous enough to say to the overcome South,

"We cannot look upon men as delinquents in the mass, much less are we desirous of lording over brethren, insulting their honest pride, and wantonly overturning establishments, judged to be just and convenient by the public wisdom of this land, and by their immediate use, which long and inveterate use has taught you to look up to with affection and reverence. As we disapprove of the proceedings with regard to the forms of your Constitution, so we totally censure every leading principle of free government. *We never could think with approbation of putting the military power out of the coercion of the civil justice in the country where it acts.*"

These words of wisdom, breathing the divine spirit of genuine English liberty, ought to be written in great letters of gold on the gaudy ceiling of the Upper House of political harlotry in which the degenerate issue of English loins, mating with the spawn of a gipsey drab and the grandson of a MARTINIQUE mulatress, pursue a rage of infamy with a House led by one for whom there is no prototype in history, except the father of BEATRICE CENCI, establish despotisms, unbridled and licentious, over their brethren of English and French descent in ten States.

And by the side of these, thank GOD, are worthy to be written, in letters of living light, the words of HANCOCK'S noble order on assuming command of his Military District. It was eminently fit and proper that one bred a soldier and used to military command should administer such a rebuke to a Congress of men who *ought* to be inspired by the great principles of English liberty; but who, instead, derive their principles of government from Russia and Turkey.

These despicable men are not rich enough in the qualities that make men either great or good, to say to the men of the South, in the words of BURKE:

"We do not call you rebels and traitors. We do not call for the vengeance of the crown against you. We do not know how to qualify millions of our countrymen, contending, with one heart, for an admission to privileges which we have ever thought our own happiness and honour, by odious and unworthy names. *On the contrary, we highly revere the principles on which you act, though we lament some of their effects.* Armed as you are, we embrace you as our friends, and as our brethren, by the best and dearest ties of relation."

We view the establishment of the English colonies on principles of liberty, as that which is to render this kingdom venerable to future ages. In comparison of this, we regard all the victories and conquests of our warlike ancestors, or of our own times, as barbarous, vulgar distinctions, in which many nations, whom we look upon with little respect or value, have equalled, if not far exceeded us. This is the peculiar and appropriated glory of England. Those who *have and who hold* to that foundation of common liberty, whether on this or on your side of the ocean, we consider as the true and the only true Englishmen. Those who depart from it, whether here or here, *are attainted, corrupted in blood and wholly fallen from their original rank and value.* THEY ARE THE REAL REBELS TO THE FAIR CONSTITUTION AND JUST SUPREMACY OF ENGLAND.

"We exhort you, therefore to cleave forever to those principles, *as being the true bond of union in this Empire*; and to show, by a manly perseverence, that the sentiments of honour and the rights of mankin *are not held by the uncertain events of war*, as you have hitherto shown a glorious and affecting example to the world, that they are not dependent on the ordinary conveniences and satisfactions of life."

These words, noble and magnanimous, were addressed TO OUR OWN ANCESTORS, *when they were* REBELS. What an immense difference there is between a truly great man, like BURKE, and the men who now lead the infernal cohorts of that Stygian Congress which sets to curse and plague the country at Washington.

So much for the policy of government by Scalawagism. In our next we will inquire what its consequences have been, are, and are to be.

By last accounts of the State Inebriate Asylum, at Binghamton, New York, there had been applications for admission from thirty-nine clergymen, eight judges, 340 merchants, 220 physicians, 240 gentlemen, and 1300 rich men's daughters. Such a report speaks louder for a temperance reform than all the lectures and books written for the last [illegible] years.

GLORIOUS RESULT.

GREAT CONSERVATIVE VICTORY

The Croakers, the Lukewarm and the Faithless Rebuked.

JOHN W. LEFTWICH, the Conservative and white man's candidate for Mayor of Memphis is elected, by a majority over both FITCH and BEECHER of some four or five hundred votes; and this result has been attained upon the fair and square platform of unqualified opposition to negro suffrage; and by the rank and file of the Conservatives of the city, notwithstanding the clamorous croaking of too many, even while the election was in progress, that LEFTWICH had no chance to be elected; and against the influence of too many men, property holders, merchants and bankers, who voted for FITCH.

Moreover, no effort or appliance was left untried to bring out the negro vote, by the use of money and by furnishing them carriages with huge placards; while the white men, with a great resolution, without tumult, violence of display, walked to the polls and won this great victory. Not a single arrest, we believe, was made during the day; not the least disturbance occurred anywhere.

"*Now glory to the God of Hosts, from whom All glories are*"—

and eternal honour to the men of Memphis who have saved our fair city from falling into the pit of Radical misrule.

We need only add, to complete the story of our triumph, that of twelve Aldermen elected, nine are Conservatives.

Suppression of the Ranchero.

From a late Texas letter we cull the following account of the suppression of this paper, by the Federal authorities:

On Thursday, the 12th inst., the military authorities here were guilty of the most high handed outrage upon the civil rights of our citizens that has ever taken place in this military district, and perhaps in this portion of the South. The *Ranchero*, a daily paper of this city, in its issue of the 8th inst., published three or four editorial squibs, driving at the Harpers' publications for their open advocacy of miscegenation and making some rather incurrilous allusion to the New England old maids There was nothing in either of the articles that could have been said to have had any bearing upon the political questions that are at present agitating the Southern mind, and no one would have thought anything of them, if the military had not become seized with a Don Quixotish mania to defend the fair Misses of the New England spinsters. Accordingly, on Thursday evening, the *Ranchero* office was visited by Colonel Randal, First United States Artillery, and Colonel Shafter, Forty-first United States Infantry, who demanded of Mr. Maltby, one of the editors, that he publish the following retraction, a copy of which they had brought with them and presented to him:

"My attention having been called to certain indecent publications in reference to Northern women, in my issue of the 8th inst., I have to state that they are false, that I knew them to be false when published, and now greatly regret having published them. In future I propose conducting my paper with less scurrility than heretofore."

Mr. Maltby inquired of the officers in what capacity they demanded the retraction, and upon being informed that they did not come in their official capacity as officers of the United States army, but as men, emphatically told them that no retraction would be made, in the same due telling them that his partner, Mr. Kinney, (at the time confined to his bed from a broken leg received the night of the storm) was the author of the articles in question, and inviting them to his room. Mr. Kinney soon told them that no retraction would be made, and announced his willingness to give them any satisfaction they should desire as soon as he was able to get about. Upon this the gallant officers immediately sent for a guard of negroes and took possession of the office, leaving a guard over it, with instructions to allow no one in or out while they took Mr. Maltby under guard to the headquarters of Brevet Maj. McKenzie, commanding the sub-district of Rio Grande. Here, after being personally abused by this brave general in not very select language, Mr. M. was informed that he must either publish the retraction as above, or else consider the press gagged. He asked for liberty to consult with Mr. Kinney, and was returned under guard to Mr. Kinney, with thirty minutes granted to decide in.

Upon consultation it was determined to save themselves and the office, that they agree to publish the retraction in their next issue, and upon this agreement the guards were taken off, and Mr. Maltby released from arrest. The next day Mr. Maltby took the steamer for New Orleans for the purpose of laying the matter before General Hancock personally, and the next issue of the *Ranchero* will not appear in its regular day.

In the issue of the *Daily Courier* of the next Saturday, an account of the affair was given, and it was branded as a "high handed military outrage," and other severe language used in regard to it. To this the valiant "soger boys" took offense, and called upon the editor, demanding that he also retract. Here they met with a still more decided rebuff than at the hands of the *Rancheros* men, for the *Courier* man, in so many words, told the officers "that he would be d—d if he would retract anything," and they were compelled to go away with a large sized flea inhabiting their muscular organs. Considerable fighting talk was indulged in by the military gentlemen, and it was thought that a duel or two would result from the *Courier* articles, but up to this date nothing of the kind is known to have taken place.

This Gen. McKenzie has been rivaling his compeers in tyranny in other parts of the South for sometime, and we think has at last culminated his despotic acts in this outrage upon the *Ranchero*. It is hoped that Gen. Hancock will see the poor policy in retaining such men in command, when a conciliatory spirit should be shown, and do unto him as he has done unto Mower—relieve him from his command and retire him to some lone, secluded spot where he can have no opportunity to exercise his inherent dispositon to be tyrannical. He is a son of Commodore McKenzie, formerly of the navy, who, when on a cruise with the school-ship Sumter some years since, hung two cadets at the yard-arm, for alleged mutiny.

Singular Discovery.

A singular discovery has just been made at Chagny, France, by some workmen engaged in digging the foundations of a railway shed. At the depth of about nine meters, in a stratum of clay and ferruginous oxides, remains of proboscidians (elephants, rhinoceroses, etc.) were brought to light, comprising several black teeth and a formidable tusk in large fragments, which, on being put together, constituted a length of seven feet. The depth at which this was found was still six metres higher than the level of the most considerable inundations of the Dheune, and in an undisturbed stratum. *Galignani* says: "So far there is nothing absolutely extraordinary: but who would have thought of finding, underneath the bed containing these fossils of the tertiary period, an aqueduct of the most primitive kind and of human workmanship? Yet such was the case, the only instance of the kind on record. It is explained by M. Termaux, who relates the circumstance, by supposing, what seems indeed to have been the fact, that the tertiary fragments above alluded to had been washed into the trench by a violent inundation, and thus filled up the aqueduct. The latter is about eighty centimetres in depth, sixty centimetres broad at the bottom, and only forty in breadth at the upper surface. It is not easy to account for this principle of making the conduit narrower at the top than at the bottom; at all events, the small dimensions of the cavity were evidently caused by the want of proper tools, as to this day the negroes of Africa, in their miserable attempts at that might be termed public work, remove as little earth as possible. However that may be, the discovery of this aqueduct does not by any means authorize us to carry the antiquity of man as far back as the tertiary period; for, although the aqueduct lies under a stratum of tertiary materials, this stratum does not belong to the place, but was transported thither later."

Dangers of Coal Mines.

That the dangers of coal mines are not confined to gaseous exhalations is proved by a terrible accident which occurred recently in the workings of Cardenden, Scotland. The colliers were at work in ignorance of the fact that only a thin wall of coal separated them from an old waste filled with water. One of the men pierced this wall with his pick, and in a moment the flood rushed in. Eight men were in the pit at the time, and four met instant death. The others, working in a higher level, were rescued before the water reached them.

Advice to Young Women.

A Scottish judge at a recent show in Ayrshire announced the other day his solution of what he he called "the problem of the day." He advised that the young ladies who are in want of work, and likely to drift into the overstocked governess market, should instantly apply themselves to the pursuit of cheese-making—or in other words, turn dairy-maids. Then they would be able to earn from £20 to £30 a year, which is the present rate of payment; they would find the occupation "healthy, pleasant, and picturesque;" and, moreover, "there would be plenty of young men after [illegible]

THE NEWS.

—The steamer Henry Chauncey arrived at New York from Aspinwall Tuesday with $1,000,000 in gold.

—Gen. Meade was to leave for Alabama to relieve Pope yesterday.

—The recent snow storm was general from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi river. It was very heavy at Cincinnati and Nashville.

—The races over Metaire course commenced at New Orleans Tuesday with very unfavorable weather.

—Ole Bull will give a concert in New York about the 1st of March. The first, since his return to America, will come off at Chicago on the 6th inst. It is said he has greatly improved in his playing.

—It has been discovered that by heating the "developer" childrens' photographs can be taken in ten seconds.

—Shortly before noon, on the 21st ult., a shock of an earthquake was felt in Galveston, Texas.

—Pittsburg coal is selling in Louisville at twenty cents a bushel. Last week it was sixty cents.

—From the 1st of January to the 30th of December, 1867, 241,649 emigrants arrived in New York.

—Gen. Mejia, Minister of War, and Senor Inglesse, Secretary of the Treasury, of Mexico, have both withdrawn from the Cabinet.

—The State Convention of the Louisiana Union Leagues has unanimously nominated Mr. Chase for President.

—The new Danish Minister, Mr. Bille, was officially received by the Secretary of State in that capacity on Saturday.

—A beautiful rainbow on Christmas afternoon, was one of the events at Atlanta, Ga.

—In Washington City the leaders of fashion have very sensibly decided that evening parties shall hereafter commence at half past seven o'clock.

—The estimated value of buildings erected in Chicago during the year just closed, foots up $9,000,000, against $7,000,000 last year.

—There is said to be fully as much distress and destitution in North and South Carolina as in Mississippi and Louisiana.

—Thus far the Government has collected an average tax of eighteen cents per gallon on the amount of whisky actually distilled, instead of two dollars. The tax is to be reduced to fifty cents.

—The Savannah *Republican*, edited by an ex-Federal officer, has lost the Congressional printing, because it didn't believe in Pope,

—By special order the British and American West India fleets are to cooperate in preventing the revival of the slave trade in Cuba, which has been planned.

—The receipts of grain at Chicago for the year just ended amount to within a fraction of 60,000,000 bushels. Of flour, 1,814,000 barrels were received.

—Miss Minnie Sackett, the lady to whom Col. Parker, the Indian, was married, is a daughter of Amodio, the singer.

—The great powers have determined to ask of the Emperor Napoleon the basis of the conference to which they have been invited by him, and through which France seeks to negotiate a treaty for the settlement of the troubles of Italy.

—Two more incendiary fires occurred in Vicksburg on Sunday, one at three a. m. and the other at 9 p. m. The loss is estimated at $45,000. There is an insurance of $15,000.

—Le Ploy, the distinguished French engineer, who was at the head of the Imperial Commission of the Universal Exposition, has been made a Senator of France.

—The new British Minister, Mr. Thornton, is expected in Washington early in January.

—The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a reduction of thirty-three per cent. in the salaries of all mechanics after yesterday.

—The total number of deaths in Cincinnati, during the past twelve months, was 3,635—an average of nearly ten each day.

—The President and other prominent men in Washington are confident that the Reconstruction acts will be decided to be unconstitutional.

—A tunnel under the river Indus, at Attock, India, is in progress. It will be a mile and a quarter long, and its lowest point will be 182 feet below the surface.

—Cincinnati is looking at a new fruit called Philodenphon Pergusonum, which belongs to the pawpaw family, but tastes like essence of banana and pine-apple.

—It is reported that all of the members of the Republican National Committee, except Horace Greeley and two others, are in favor of Grant for President.

—Several heavy failures are reported in St. Louis, and a large house in Cincinnati is said to have suspended.

—A convention is called to meet at Trenton, N. J., on the 22d, to organize an opposition party to the Camden and Amboy railroad monopoly.

—The new volcano in the neighborhood of Leon, Nicaragua, was in eruption at the last advices, vomiting fire, cinders, and fine black sand from two craters.

—Brevet Maj. Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, Colonel of the Third artillery, stationed at Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island, assumes command of the Department of the East in the absence of Gen. Meade.

—It is said that Gen. Banks, who is Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, is willing to go one hundred millions on Cuba, provided we secure satisfactory terms of payment, and that he claims he has a majority of the House with him.

—A French paper supposes that a whale may be only an antediluvian sardine, but thinks it fortunate that men are deprived of this faculty of unlimited growth, "At the present price of bread," it says, "a man eighty feet high would be the ruin of any family."

—A most scandalous divorce case is now on trial in Chicago, where everything that is peculiarly immoral, revolting and offensive seems to occur. Although totally unfit for publication, it is being reported in full by the Chicago papers.

—Alexander Gibson, of Nashwaax, C W., will have in the woods this winter 1500 men and 300 horses. Last season he exported 25,000,000 feet of number.

—A man in Hillsborough, N. H., has bet $100 that he can draw five sleighs of 135 pounds each, hitched together, six miles. He is to have six consecutive days to do it in.

—The editor of the Bennington (Vt.) *Banner* is the happy possessor of half a crown of old Continental money, issued in 1776, duly signed by the proper authorities, Wm. Clifton and James Redman. It is dated at Philadelphia, "April 25, 1776, in the 10th year of the reign of his Majesty George III."

—The death of the eminent Italian composer Pacini, is announced as having occurred at Pescia. He was born at Catania in 1796.

—It is said that Admiral Goldsborough refuses to be retired on account of age, according to law, and this creates quite an excitement in naval circles.

—The train from Chattanooga to Nashville was detained several hours, Tuesday, by the falling of heavy rocks on the track, which had to be removed by gun-powder.

—Mr. Davis and family will winter in their old Mississippi home, but not in his former mansion, which was destroyed by the Federal army.

—King Theodore, in anticipation of the arrival of the English forces, has released all his English captives.

Rome.

The government of Rome has recently published the vital statistics of the city for the year. Rome and the suburbs are divided into 59 parishes, containing a population of 215,573 persons, being an increase since 1866 of 4,872. There are 30 resident cardinals, 35 bishops, 1,469 priests, and 828 seminarists. The occupants of religious houses are 5,057, 2,832 of whom are monks and 2,215 nuns. These appertain to 61 different congregations or orders. There are 49 seminaries or colleges, among which are the French seminary, tenanted by 48 pupils; that of South America by 50; that of North America by 38; the German by 53; the English, 21; the Scotch, 12; the Irish, 52. The number of families is 42,313; 7,360 persons follow the military profession, and there are 4,650 Jews.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, January 2.—River falling, with ten feet two inches in the canal. Weather mild; thawing rapidly.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 2.—In the Convention to-day Wickliffe's equality bill was extensively discussed. The body adjourned, though without coming to a vote.

FOREIGN.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 28.—Official advices to Cassius M. Clay, U. S. Minister to Russia, dated Pekin, November 23, announcing that the Chinese Emperor has determined to send an embassy to the Treaty-making Powers. It is presumed that it is the purpose of the embassy to reverse the treaties between the Great Powers and China, and settle the many complicated questions which arise under treaties.

The Imperial decree, dated November 21, announces U. S. Minister Burlingame as Embassador. The foreign ministers resident cordially approve this appointment, which Burlingame accepts. He leaves immediately, via San Francisco.

LONDON, January 31, Midnight.—Two Head Centers and five Captains of Fenians have been arrested at Merthegor, South Wales. The Government has determined to proceed with the prosecution against Sullivan, of the Dublin *Nation*, and other persons who took a conspicuous part in the recent funeral ceremonies in honor of executed Fenians. It is reported that the men who stormed Martello Tower, near Cork, and broke into the gunshop, all came from the United States, sent over by the Brotherhood.

PARIS, January 2.—The *Moniteur* says that Minebror is in a fair way to complete the organization of the Italian conference. The formation of a new ministry under his direction may be considered certain.

Baron Von Goltz was received to-day by the Emperor as Ambassador from Prussia and the North German Confederation. The Baron assured the Emperor of the earnest desire of Prussia for peace and close friendship with France. Napoleon expressed, in warm terms, his approval of the North German union, and hoped that the Baron would continue to promote the peaceful relations between France and Prussia.

LONDON, January 2.—Advices to-day give particulars of another Fenian outrage near Cork. The party landed under cover of darkness and attacked the residence of Chas. Matthew, a brother of the late Father Matthew. Matthew happened to be apprised of their intended coming and was prepared for them on the approach of the fiends. The latter fled in disorder, carrying their wounded comrades from the field.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 2.—Cotton active and advancing; middling, 15c; sales to-day, 9050 bales; receipts, 6397 bales; exports, 6275 bales. Sugar in good demand; common, 9½@10c; fair, 11@11¾c; prime, 13@13¾c. Molasses active; common, 65c; choice, 75@81c. Flour dull. Corn dull at $1. Oats dull, 90@95c. Pork, no buyers; held at $21 50@22. Bacon declined; shoulders, 9½@10c; clear sides, 14@14¾c. Lard, demand light; kegs, 13½c. Sterling, 44@47c. New York Sight, ¼@½c discount. Gold, 32¾c.

ST. LOUIS, January 2.—Tobacco, very dull. Flour $5 75@7 50. Wheat, very dull at $2 40@2 65. Corn, 88@91c. Oats, dull at 68@73c. Barley, firm at $2 06@2 07½. Rye, firm at $1 85. Provisions and lard nominal. Hogs, 6½@6½c.

LOUISVILLE, January 2.—Sales to-day 47 hhds. tobacco; lugs $5; medium leaf $17 25. Flour $7 75@8. Wheat $2 35@2 40. Corn, new, in ear 70@75c. Oats 65@66c. Whisky 27@29c in bond. Mess Pork $21 50. Bacon, shoulders 10c; clear sides 13c; bulk shoulders 9½c. Lard sold at 11½c. Lard 12½c. Molasses, new crop, 80@85c. Sugar, New Orleans, 14@15c for fully fair to prime and choice.

CINCINNATI, January 2.—Flour firm; family, $10 75@11. Wheat, $2 46@2 50. Corn, 84@86c. Oats firm, 64@65c. Rye, held at $1 65. Barley, $1 40@1 75. Whisky, unchanged. Hogs firm, $6 25@8 50. Mess pork, 22@21; shoulders, 8c; sides, 10c. Lard firm, 12½. Green meats quiet; shoulders, 7c; sides, 9@9½c; hams, 11c.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Money active, 6@7c. Sterling firm, 10¾@10¾. Gold, 33¾. Exports specie, $160,000. Government stocks without decided change. Stocks strong.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Cotton ½c better and more active, and sales 1800 bales; Uplands, 16½c; Orleans, 16½@16¾c better; superfine, $8 50@9 20. Whisky quiet. Wheat, 3@5c better. Corn, 1@2c better; $1 37½@1 44. Oats a shade firmer; 81@83c. Rice quiet. Coffee steady. Sugar, Cuba, 11@12c.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, containing six rooms, kitchen containing two rooms, smoke house, stables, carriage house and cistern, with five acres excellent cleared land under good fence, one and a-half miles from Court Square, near the Germantown Plank road, adjoining W. J. Mhoon's place. Apply at No. 14 Monroe street, to J. H. BRINKLEY.

FOR RENT.—A HOUSE, 294 MAIN STREET, now occupied by J. H. Waggener & Co., as clothing house, with all the fixtures. Possession given immediately. Apply to C. E. CHURCH or M. S. BROOKS, next door. dec31 1w

FOR RENT.—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE ON Adams street—six rooms besides kitchen and servants' rooms. Rent may be paid in board. Apply at the office of R. C. BRINKLEY. dec29 1w

JUST FINISHED AND FOR RENT.—TWO of elegant Brick Residences, with Store-rooms attached. These houses are situated on Second street, in Chelsea, and will be let very cheap to reliable tenants. Apply to W. D. BEARD, Attorney, No. 13 Court street, or to W. D. McCALLUM. dec29 2w

FOR RENT.—A fine Brick RESIDENCE, No. 338 Adams street, thoroughly repaired and ready for occupancy. Apply to JAS. J. McNETT, at 307 Adams street, or to PROVINE & NELSON, dec28 1w. 315½ Second street.

TO RENT.—A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM, with board. No. 86 Court street. dec27 tf

FOR RENT.—The "CHERRY PLACE," on Bayburn avenue, 1½ miles south of Court Square. Terms reasonable to a good tenant. PARTEE & HARRIS, dec22 tf 18 Monroe street.

FOR RENT—COMMERCIAL HOTEL.—This desirable Hotel is now offered for lease. Apply to J. J. & W. LEE'S, dec17 1w At People's Bank.

FOR RENT.—A STORE on Main street, located in one of the best business portions of the city. Rent low to a good tenant. For particulars inquire at 344 Main street. dec10

FOR RENT—

A GROCERY STORE, at the intersection of Poplar and Alabama streets. A number one stand. Can command a large country trade. Inquire on the premises, 300 Alabama street. nov23 tf

FOR RENT—

An excellent new DWELLING HOUSE at Central Point, near the Street Railroad. Five Rooms, Kitchen, Servant's room and all conveniences. Apply to F. STITH, Architect, Irving Block, 254 Second street. nov29 dAwtf

FOR RENT—

The elegant new building No. 7 Howard's row, three stories high, with good cellar. Apply to M. L. McCALHAN, dec22 tf No. 8 Union street.

FOR RENT—

A centrally located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately. dec6 tf J. W. PAGE, JR.

For Lease.

Mulberry Grove Plantation,

ON ARKANSAS RIVER.

TWELVE miles below Pine Bluff, is above overflow, has on it a splendid dwelling, cistern of murds, steam-gin and sawmill, good fencing, etc. All in complete order. One thousand acres in a thorough state of cultivation. Also, 300 hogshds on the place now for cultivate same.

Early application should be made to Mrs. John Ware, John S. Rees, Dr. T. J. Harding, or Robert Lusk, at Nashville. dec8 1m

TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF

FIVE YEARS,

THAT most desirable and centrally located hotel, called "HOTEL DE EUROPE." The furniture, of every kind, now used in the Hotel, will be sold with the Lease if desired. For terms or lease apply at the office of KENNY & PORTER, Real Estate Agents, 15 Williams' Block, dec6 tf Corner Second and Madison Sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHINA STORE!—We offer for sale our entire stock of China, Glass and Queensware, etc., as also Store Fixtures, at a bargain for cash. We will sell Fixtures and part of Stock only, if desired. For further particulars apply to J. DOLFINGER & CO., No. 44 north side of Court square, between Main and Second streets, Memphis, Tenn. dec27 1w

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A SECOND HAND ENGINE, with Boiler and Fixtures complete—Engine with Cylinder 12 inches, with 24 inches stroke, usually termed 12-inch horse-power, in complete order. Apply soon at 303 Madison street, or 296 Front Row. SOUTH W. ET. & COT. DEPOT CO. I. H. MERRITT, Ass't Sup't. Memphis, December 12, 1867. dec13 1m

HOMES. HOMES. HOMES.

I WILL SELL OR LEASE ON TEN YEARS' TIME FIFTY LOTS OF GROUND near the Block House, in Union, of any size suitable for Residence, Gardens, etc. Also, two of the best Gardens in the county, with good Houses, Stables and Cisterns. Call soon and take choice. [nov25 1w] B. E. THOMAS.

WANTS.

WANTED—FROM THREE TO EIGHT Acres well Timbered Land, within five miles of the Court-house. Cash will be paid. Address C. DOWDIN, dec24 1w* Senatobia, Miss.

WANTED.—A situation as Book keeper by a young gentleman, and fully competent. Will close up old books and open new ones, or do any writing. Best of references given. Address "Frank," care of Appeal office. dec22 tf

WANTED.—A good young MILCH COW, with CALF not over two months old. Inquire at this office. dec12 tf

ANTED.

18 TO KNOW THAT GENUINE

ACAS AND REGALIA DEL REY

CIGARS

Are for sale at the OVERTON HOTEL'S

Smoker's Emporium.

GEORGE L. GRAYSER.

dec8 3m Proprietor, Memphis.

GOOD NEWS FOR the HOLIDAYS

GROCERIES, GREEN & DRIED FRUITS,

Preserves, Jellies,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.,

—AND—

CONFECTIONERIES

IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.

WE have recently been placed in receipt of a large and most well selected stock of FANCY GROCERIES, etc., consisting in part of Almonds, Filberts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Jellies, and Preserves of all kinds; Sardines, Pickles, Can Fruits, Toys, and a variety of other articles too lengthy for enumeration. We are also in receipt of regular shipments of Oranges, Lemons and other Green Fruits, and invite the attention of our old customers and the public generally to our stock, feeling confident that our lengthy business experience enables us to give entire satisfaction to all of our many patrons.

Tennessee Steam Candy Manufactory.

Our customers will be furnished fresh daily as heretofore, and guaranteed pure. We manufacture some hot! I assure you, and trust this fact is appreciated a liberal patronage demonstrates.

☞ Particular attention paid to the filling of country orders.

L. ROCCO & CO., Importers, 290 and 292 Second street, cor. Madison. dec28 3m

M. J. ROSSELL,

WHOLESALE GROCER

COTTON FACTOR

and Commission Merchant,

316 FRONT STREET,

Bet. Monroe and Union, MEMPHIS.

☞ J. C. CULBERTSON, formerly of DeSoto county, and W. D. RODMAN, of Marshall county, Miss., are permanently with me. se28 lt&dalw

REORGANIZATION.

St. Louis, Memphis & Vicksburg PACKET LINE.

ONE of the four following first class side wheel Steamers will leave Memphis promptly on FRIDAYS and MONDAYS, at 5 o'clock p. m. for Vicksburg and all way landings: Steamers

RUBICON, W. H. Blake, Master, FRIDAYS;
H. M. SHREVE, R. Carter, Master, FRIDAYS;
COLUMBIAN, Barnes, Master, MONDAYS;
PEORIA CITY, D. H. Silver Master, MONDAYS

Making close connection with Meridian and Selma railroad, and Yazoo River packets.

By promptness and regularity and strict attention to all business entrusted to them, these Packets trust to merit and receive the patronage of shippers.

Freight received at all hours at City Wharfboat, foot of Monroe street.

LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., Agents, oct5 tf 287 Main street, corner Madison.

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.

No. 240—Mary C. Murdock and Lydia M. Jenkins, who sue by their next friend, Brooke Pleasants, vs. George W. Lincoln and others.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants Thomas C. Murdock and George Jenkins are non-residents of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered, That they make their appearance herein at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on the first Monday in February, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing exparte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—Attest:

AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk and Master.
Heiskell & Scott, Solicitors for Complainant. dec28 law4w

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

SPRING SESSION, 1868,

WILL BEGIN ON

Monday, January 20, 1868.

For information as to Terms, etc., address

Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, Supt'd,
Frankfort, P. O., Ky.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Madison Street.

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Express Daily	11:55 p.m.	6:00 a.m.
Through Mail Daily	1:40 p.m.	3:10 p.m.
Somerville Accommodation	7:45 a.m.	3:40 p.m.

(Sunday excepted.)

Ticket office, 278 corner of South Court st.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	7:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
Night Express	6:30 p.m.	6:00 a.m.
Brownsville Accomodat'n	4:00 p.m.	10:30 a.m.

Ticket offices, 279, 287½ Main street and at Depot, head of Front street.

SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:45 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
New Orleans Mail, daily	8:45 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sunday)	3:45 p.m.	4:40 a.m.

To Commence Saturday, October 19th, 1867.

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. dec1

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 3:15 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 5:30 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.

All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 3:30 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 3 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5 a.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and Whitelivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly) Mondays and Fridays.

R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

BUSINESS.—We request that our advertising patrons hand in their favors at the Counting Room by six o'clock p.m., to insure insertion next day. Ordinary and Death notices will be received at the Composition Room up to eleven o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter individual bills of any employes or proprietor of this paper will not be allowed as an offset against accounts for advertising. All bills against the APPEAL will be paid on presentation, and no bill will be allowed unless contracted by me or by my authority. JOHN AINSLIE,

Cashier and Business Manager.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.—Subscribers are requested to report any irregularities in the delivery of the APPEAL at the Counting-room. Carriers will be furnished weekly with certificates authorizing them to collect subscriptions. ED. J. MANSFORD,

Superintendent of Circulation.

AGAIN are we under obligations to Col. Ed. McCormack for full files of late Southern dailies.

DISCHARGED.—Pavalee Richardson, the negro woman charged with being accessory to the murder of Briscom Diggs, was discharged from custody yesterday.

OVERCOAT.—A very valuable overcoat, belonging to Mr. William Haywood, was stolen from the residence of M. Gist on Wednesday afternoon.

ROBBED.—About 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 1st, D. B. Fleming was knocked down on the landing and robbed of $48.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.—Only three men were arrested yesterday for carrying concealed weapons. If the law was more fully carried out, in this respect, there would be less promiscuous shooting.

ILLEGAL VOTING.—There is no doubt that illegal voting was practiced yesterday to some extent. Two of the colored race, named B. Hanly and Henry Connelly, were arrested and locked up on the charge.

RECOVERED.—The sum of five hundred dollars, which was stolen from Mr. B. F. Walton, a Mississippian, some days since, was recovered yesterday by the detectives. Walton went on his way rejoicing.

CALL.—A set of shirt studs and sleeve buttons, marked J. D. W., and a lot of handkerchiefs, the property of Capt. George Mellersh, recovered by Constable Robinson from the fence house of the negro Malim, may be had on application at Justice Hall's office.

DR. TOLLES.—A regular printed ticket was circulated yesterday with the name of this colored practitioner of medical science for mayor, and P. D. Beecher for tax-collector. Dave Randolph and Joe Clouston were also up for important offices. They didn't win.

DEAD NEGRO.—On the afternoon of the 1st, the body of a negro was discovered under an archway of the ruins of the Bradley block, and is thought to have died from exposure, as he had been loitering around for a day or two. The coroner was sent for.

We learn that Brig. Gen. A. E. Jackson, late of the C. S. A., is now in this city in fine health. He is stopping a few days at the house of London C. Haynes, his relation. His foes respected him not less in the late struggle than his friends esteem him in private and social life. We cordially welcome him to our city.

EMMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson street and 393 Main street, have received: New York Ledger, Chimney Corner, Literary Album, Banner of Light, Sunday Times, Boston Pilot, Last Sensation, Dime Illustrated, and all the Magazines for January, and dailies from everywhere. Emmons & Son is the place to get your reading matter.

BURGLARY.—Yesterday the store of Nathan & Bros., No. 262 Second street, was entered by burglars between midnight and dawn, and the safe blown open. No money, but some valuable papers were obtained. It was attempted to fire the premises with some combustible matter, but it only succeeded in charring the floor.

SHOT AT.—A man named Tim Maloney shot at a special policeman on Wednesday, at the corner of Market and Front streets, who was attempting to put an end to the pleasure of snowballing. The partner of the policeman returned the fire, but like the other missed his man. Maloney was arrested notwithstanding.

ABDUCTION.—It has already been announced that a young white girl had been lured away from White's station, and it was conjectured that she had been placed in a brothel. The girl's name is Lizzie Perkins, who is fourteen years old, and has not yet been found. A negro woman, named Clarissa McKee, charged with being the abductor, has been arrested and placed in the Second District stationhouse.

SENT BACK.—The notorious negro, Judge Mabin, at whose house so much stolen property has been found lately, by some means or other got out of jail (we will not say by means of straw ball, for that might be construed into contempt). His bonds were acknowledged before Judge Hunter. Justice Hall was of the opinion that something was irregular, and sent the fencer back to the custody of the Sheriff.

THE ELECTION EXCITEMENT OVER.—Messrs. Cayce & Co. will, no doubt, command extra attention to-day at the Arcade, as they will sell a large number of horses, mules, wagons, and carriages, at 10 o'clock. Then proceed to clear out a large amount of furniture, matresses, stoves, pork, clothing, books, soap, etc. As yesterday was a lost day to many, they can now save time and money by listening to Mr. Cayce's advice. Attend this sale.

STEAMER NATOMA.—Although a change has taken place in the management of the steamer Natoma, yet she will continue in her old trade, Capt. James Lee, formerly of the steamer Dan Able, and favorably known for years in the Memphis and Vicksburg trade, takes command, whilst Capt. J. S. Cummings prefers to take control of the pilot house, the affable and genial S. H. Whitehead and the attentive S. S. Lee will be found in the office to attend to the wants of the traveling community. With such a crew, the community in general will meet with the best of treatment, and have their business done in a satisfactory manner. She continues to leave Memphis on Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER—MR. FRANK MAYO'S BENEFIT.—Last evening Bulwer's play of *Money* was very well presented to a meagre house. The "Evelyn" of Mr. Mayo was, as indeed are all his impersonations, easy, chaste and refined, only we dectected an oath or two that were not in the text. The "Graves" of Mr. Ellerton was excellent, and Mrs. Allen won new friends by her delicate and graceful portraiture of "Clara Douglas." Mrs. Waldron was also very pleasing in "Georgina." The other characters were quite well represented. To-night Mr. Mayo will take his farewell benefit, and as the election is over, it is to be hoped it will be very largely attended, and brilliant. Schiller's great play of *The Robbers* will be produced, with Mr. Mayo as "Charles de Moor," and Mrs Allen as "Amelia." We know of a number of fashionable parties made up to attend, and can confidently predict a full house. It was intended to make the occasion one of compliment to the beneficiary, and we trust he may receive solid testimonials of the high estimation in which he is held here.

PERSONAL.—The Rev. J. R. Graves, editor of the *Baptist*, has returned to the city to re-enter upon his duties as editor of the *Baptist* and superintendent of his book house. His health is still feeble. Our readers will recollect that he lost his wife and mother by the epidemic, while other members of his family suffered, but recovered from the same malady. Mr. Graves resided in the infected district, and his present feeble and shattered health is the result of his labors and watchings with his own family and neighbors, many of whom live to thank him for his services. His paper will appear again this week, and we wish him success.

E. B. Byington, Esq., General Railroad and Ticket Agent, is in the city, and will remain with us till Saturday.

Mr. John B. Miller, an old newspaper man, and formerly connected with the *Bulletin*, is in the city.

Mr. W. C. McClure, for sometime past connected with the *Bulletin*, has retired from that establishment. We understand that Mr. P. B. Wills, late cashier of the same concern, has likewise withdrawn.

W. B. Cotton, County Coroner, has returned, and may be found at his office.

Mr. Pepper, Superintendent of the Press Dispatches at the telegraph office, has returned from his trip to New Orleans.

INCIDENTS OF THE ELECTION.—At an early hour, there was a general assembling of hacks at Mr. Fitch's residence

it was observable during the day that quite a number were driven through the streets to the several wards, with large Fitch streamers appended to the horses' sides. As an offset we saw one hack, the horses of which were similarly caparisoned, and Mr. Malone, independent candidate for Street Commissioner, had one. If the Beecher party had any they did not show themselves in the heart of the city

About the time the polls were opened a circus wagon was driven through the streets, crowded with darkies, yelling at the top of their voices for "Fitch." A number of honest Hibernians were unwilling that the American citizens of African 'scent should have all the fun, chartered a wagon, and huzzaed for "Leftwich."

About 2 o'clock p.m., as an express wagon was driven up Second street, between Jefferson and Adams, with fife, bass and snare drums played by three darkies, in the interest of Beecher, a small white boy threw a snow ball at the concern. The snare drummer instantly threw his drumstick at the boy, and commenced in a loud voice a series of vulgar abuse, for which he was marched off to the lock-up by a special policeman.

About noon the soldiers at this post were marched from their quarters at the Navy Yard down Main street, and stacked their arms in Court Square, where they remained the rest of the day, there being no tumult to call them out.

It is understood that Col. Beaumont had the various roads leeding into the city strongly picketed by special policemen to prevent negroes from the country from flocking into the city, and large numbers were turned back. A gentleman from Arkansas informed us that not a negro was left on his plantation, and doubtless had come over to enjoy the right of suffrage and receive their share of the spoils.

THE HEBREW FAIR.—The fair given by the ladies for the benefit of the Congregation Children of Israel closed on Wednesday night, with a grand hop. The attendance was not so large as it was on the preceding nights. During the evening a large quantity of fancy goods was disposed of by auction, the auctioneers, Messrs. A. E. Frankland and Lou Leubrie, creating much laughter by their funny sayings. The three remaining prizes were disposed of, the vote standing as follows:

Prize for the most popular banker, a silver pitcher, goblets and tray: Norris 565, Griffin 92, Page 98, Davis 2. For the most popular insurance agent, silver ice cream set: H. T. Tominson 477, Vredenburgh 77, Littleton 327. For the popular newspaper, an editor's chair: APPEAL, 136, *Ledger* 10, *Post* 32, *Avalanche* 7, *Bulletin* 1.

At the conclusion of which the dancing commenced in good earnest, and was kept up with spirit till an early hour. The fair, on the whole, has proved a success in the hands of the committee composed of competent gentlemen, and the lady managers, who, one and all, exerted themselves to the utmost, it could not be otherwise. Mrs. Sam. Shloss, who presided at the refreshment table, Mrs. M. Kraus, Mrs. Nathan Hoffhelmer and Miss Hannah Leubrie, were very instrumental in their efforts to bring the fair to a successful conclusion. To Mr. Lew Wexler (of the house of Mack Bros. & Bohm), the efficient Assistant Secretary, the fair owes much for his unwavering fidelity and attention to its interests. The fair was conducted throughout with much harmony, and we congratulate our Hebrew fellow-citizens that our prediction of its ultimate success was not "all a fable."

LIBERAL DONATION.—The following correspondence, which took place during the continuance of the ladies' fair at the Greenlaw Club Hall, for the benefit of the Congregation Children of Israel, explains itself, but we take occasion to say that this liberal donation is but a single instance of the donor's well known generosity. It is a credit alike to his head and heart:

MEMPHIS, December 31, 1867.

To the Ladies of the Fair:

As the Hebrew Fair now holden will close to-night, and as my professional engagements have prevented my attendance, and feeling it a privilege and pleasure to add my mite to relieve the necessities of those who for years have been my friends and given me substantial assistance in life, I beg you to give to the Treasurer the inclosed $50, and only regret that I have not more to spare at this time for their noble efforts.

Believe me, ladies, your friend,

A. K. TAYLOR.

MEMPHIS CLUB HALL, January 1, 1868.

Dr. A. K. Taylor, Sir:

The ladies having the management of the Hebrew Fair beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday inclosing the sum of fifty dollars for the benefit of our fair. Believe us, sir, that the liberal donation is fully appreciated by us, and will ever be remembered with the most kindly feelings.

Believe us to be, sir, your sincere friends,

LADIES OF THE FAIR.

DR. BROOKE'S LECTURE.—The first one of the series of lectures, to be given by the Rev. Dr. Brooke, A. M., Rector of Grace Church, will be delivered on Wednesday next, January 8th. The subject selected for the occasion is "Love," and no one who knows the Dr. will doubt his ability to treat the subject in an able manner. The lecture has been delivered in various cities, and has received the highest enconiums from the press. The object is a worthy one, and those who attend will not only be benefitted by the words of the reverend gentleman, but have the satisfaction of assisting in a good work. The lecture will be delivered at Grace Church. Tickets may be had at the bookstore of Cowperthwait, Chapman & Co., and at Jones' drug store.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION

TRIUMPH OF CONSERVATISM.

MAYOR AND BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE CITY REDEEMED.

Yesterday was a glorious day for Memphis. Notwithstanding a number of wealthy citizens, who had claimed to be Conservatives, affiliated with the Radicals, and employed the most earnest endeavors to secure the election of Mr. Fitch, the bone and sinew of Democracy and Conservatism remained steadfast to their integrity and honor, and went in solid column for "the white man's ticket." They were not to be diverted from their purpose by sweet promises or money. The result is that Hon. John W. Leftwich is triumphantly elected. A majority of the Conservative candidates for Aldermen are also elected. Below we give the official returns, over which our fellow-citizens may offer each other congratulations, and speak joy to each other, as was done most enthusiastically last night by the large crowd eager and impatient to learn the result:

FOR MAYOR.

Wards.	Leftwich.	Beecher.	Fitch.
1st	573	54	60
2d	208	35	45
3d	104	65	54
4th	112	14	43
5th	199	61	55
6th	95	188	62
7th	314	524	147
8th	260	161	29
9th	148	100	19
10th	87	274	45
Total	2306	1508	546

FOR CITY TAX COLLECTOR.

Wards.	Newson.	Kelly.	Foster.	Reilly.	Bowen.
1st	80	35	35	166	47
2d	120	165	38	16	44
3d	105	185	42	4	39
4th	48	56	24	0	24
5th	44	116	43	28	71
6th	18	63	46	7	201
7th	50	270	91	8	523
8th	69	129	24	48	111
9th	106	27	17	19	94
10th	12	77	88	4	216
Total	658	1468	462	270	1648
Sangster	33				

TAX COLLECTOR ON PRIVILEGES.

Wards.	Fowers.	Davis.	Underwood.	Chandler.
1st	386	164	9	59
2d	124	169	53	52
3d	59	179	46	101
4th	7	67	—	29
5th	48	91	63	79
6th	19	42	32	232
7th	69	116	14	491
8th	66	170	31	167
9th	13	124	20	105
10th	22	58	20	204
Total	803	1157	370	1719

FOR WHARFMASTER.

Wards.	Good.	Hanly.	Wilkins.	McLean.
1st	511	3	47	101
2d	231	3	78	64
3d	226	6	81	112
4th	74	—	70	18
5th	146	4	61	79
6th	65	10	43	218
7th	251	3	80	642
8th	236	1	58	172
9th	85	2	61	116
10th	70	7	15	210
Total	1895	39	574	1772

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER.

Wards.	Kiernan.	Malone.	Helm.	Ford.
1st	282	186	80	95
2d	209	20	55	63
3d	240	25	101	57
4th	89	8	41	15
5th	146	25	97	52
6th	65	12	236	72
7th	240	14	649	40
8th	125	17	176	124
9th	61	25	108	56
10th	8	8	291	8
Total	1565	372	1803	480

FOR ALDERMEN.

First Ward—Glancy, 507; F B Millard, 24; Jno O Drew, 36.

Second Ward—L Samelson, 66; Chase, 125. Thos Joyce, 169.

Third Ward—W Black, 14; Amis, 53; Oldridge, 8; L D Gleason, 70; Tipping, 9.

Fourth Ward—I T Cartright, 67; J M Hill, 65; Keuffering, 2. Pay, 62; no pay, 41.

Fifth Ward—J C Holst, 116; M Cohen, 47; M Burke, 59; P T Hughes, 38.

Sixth Ward—A T Shaw, 59; W B Miller, 1; P A Cicallo, 136; W Ryan, 23; R Grindrod, 13; E R Hill, 70.

Seventh Ward—A M Ferguson, 156; T O Smith, 119; E A Renner, 496; J M Woltering, 18; M McCormack, 98.

Eighth Ward—F Brannen, 21; Jas Nolan, 48; J R Stebbens, 139; Thos. Moffatt, 210.

Ninth Ward—J Williams, 161; Jas. Rolston, 9; J T Swayne, —; E McDavitt, 126; Reilly, 13; W Miller, 52; W Z Mitchell, 4.

Tenth Ward—X Mulhaupt, 12; J W Peck, 255; John Donovan, 30; W C Ellis, 262; M Horigan' 25; W C Fleming, 72; J Pendergrast, 27; scattering 5.

FOR SCHOOL VISITORS.

First Ward—F C Shaper, 88; Chas Maclean, 361.

Second Ward—E L Goodyear, 130; J Fryc, 76; I M Graves, 12. Pay, 149; no pay, 37.

Third Ward—J Johnson, 32; F W Buttinhaus, 38. Pay, 101; no pay, 34.

Fourth Ward—N Hoffhelmer, 73; W Whittaker, 12; scattering, 9. Pay, 62; no pay, 41.

Fifth Ward.—H J Judson, 55; N J Wiggins, 114. Pay, 74; no pay, 38.

Sixth Ward—E F Risk, 19; E J Comer, 137; J J Feres, 72; Jas Damar, 8; G Elliott, 3. Pay, 53; no pay, 2.

Seventh Ward—S Cook, 212; T E Bliss, 305; Braun, 62. Pay, 88; no pay, 33.

Eighth Ward—D Larkin, 4; A Wilson, 64; C A Dammon, 62; Ivan Tighe, 51; M Wolcott, 79. Scattering, 18; Pay, 40, No Pay, 50.

Ninth Ward—I Leslie, 99; B McBride, 87; J B Griffin, 125; S T Leath, 126.

Tenth Ward—J C Quinlan, 107, M F Ball, 106. Pay 29; no pay 6.

CITY OFFICERS ELECTED.—Mayor, Hon. Jno. W. Leftwich (Conservative); City Tax Collector, Jno. H. Bowen (Radical); Tax Collector on Privileges, J. L. Chandler (Radical); Wharfmaster, Robt. Good (Conservative); Street Commissioner, J. E. Helm, (Radical).

ALDERMEN ELECTED.—First Ward, John Glancy, Conservative; Second Ward, Thos. Joyce, Conservative; Third Ward, Wm. Black, Conservative; Fourth Ward, I. T. Cartwright, Conservative; Fifth Ward, J. C. Holst, Conservative; Sixth Ward, P. A. Cicallo, Conservative; Seventh Ward, E. A. Renner, Conservative; Eighth Ward, Thos. Moffatt, Conservative; Ninth Ward, Edgar McDavitt and J. T. Swayne, Conservatives; Tenth Ward, W. C. Ellis and J. W. Peck, Radicals. The members of the Board having the long term may be classed as follows: Conservatives, 5; Radicals, 3. New Board: Conservatives, 15; Radicals, 5.

THE COURTS.

LAW COURT—*James O. Pierce, Judge.* Met on yesterday, and adjourned over to to-day. By consent of counsel Thomas R. Smith will preside to-day, and hear cases specially set, in which the Court is incompetent, by reason of interest, as counsel. The cases to be tried on Monday next are as follows: Nos. 436, 453, 454, 456, 587, 378, 500, 549, 700, 631.

CHANCERY COURT—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor*—Meets on Monday next pursuant to adjournment. A calendar of cases will be published on Sunday morning.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldron Judge*—Meets to-day pursuant to adjournment. The following list of cases comes up for trial:

408 Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis vs Price
410 Same vs Wolf
225 Same vs Noll
399 Same vs Crotty
400 Same vs Waggener
406 Same vs Crotty
407 Same vs Feuster
409 Same vs Hawkley
415 Same vs Castino
549 Same vs Fabri
550 Same vs Gallina
551 Same vs Grayson
277 Fitzgerald vs Kellam
431 Prescott vs Peck

The traverse jury has been discharged for the present term.

CAPITOL.—In these days of poverty, trial and tribulation, it is necessary for our people to patronize the best institutions of every kind. Our friend George Miller, at the Capitol, Whisky Chute, has one of the neatest and most fashionable saloons in Memphis. His bar is furnished with the best of everything drinkable, and the attendance is all that could be wished, for George is really a good fellow and his assistants are ditto. Gentlemen calling at the Capitol may be sure of gentlemanly treatment. Try it!

THIS morning, at 10 o'clock, Passmore & Co. will again open their sale of fine diamonds, watches, French and English guns. The great attraction will be a magnificent set of diamonds, consisting of breast-pin, ear-rings, and a fine cluster finger-ring; also a splendid diamond and a superb solitaire diamond breast-pin, together with many articles of value in watches, chains, and jewelry of every description.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.—About twelve o'clock yesterday, a trunk, the property of Mr. H. Phillip, corner of Beal and Hernando streets, was stolen. It contained about two thousand five hundred dollars in State bills, five hundred dollars in specie, an insurance policy, six hundred dollars in Great Western bank stock, six hundred dollars in Memphis and Little Rock railroad stock, two gold and two silver watches. A negro was seen carrying a trunk, supposed to be the missing one, from the building toward the Beal street market. It is to be hoped that the thief will be overtaken and pun-

ORPHAN'S FAIR.—The Fair held for the benefit of the orphans, under the guardianship of St. Peter's Church, at the corner of Jefferson and Second streets, is going on swimmingly. It will close on Saturday evening. The object of the Fair, and the attractiveness in every respect, entitle it to the consideration of our citizens. There is no more agreeable place to while away an hour or two, and there are no importunities to young gentlemen to be lavish in their expenditures. Those who can resist a pair of bewitching eyes, or do not have their philanthropy awakened by the whisper of silver voices from ruby lips, or enlivened by the mazy dance, can secure their purse strings for less praiseworthy objects. The voting is going on cleverly for the several prizes, and will close to morrow evening. Swell the lists to-night, and invite emulation to-morrow. Remember, what cannot be done well to-night, may be accomplished to morrow evening; but recollect at the same time,

"'Tis madness to defer—
Procrastination is the thief of time."

MEMPHIS, January 2 1868.

To the Lady Managers of the Hebrew Fair:

LADIES: It is with a grateful appreciation of the generosity of my friends in voting me the horse for the most popular physician," that I return them through you my sincere thanks. Quite satisfied with the honor and the expression of feeling thus manifested, I take pleasure in returning you the horse for the purpose of having it raffled off, the proceeds of which are to be donated to the Hebrew Relief Association of this city.

Most Repect'y your obed't serv't,
ARMIN SZERENYI, M. D.

MEMPHIS, January 2, 1868.

Dr. Armin Szerenyi:

DEAR SIR: In behalf of the Hebrew Relief Association I would thank you for the very liberal appropriation you made of the horse voted to "the most popular physician." Such actions in times like these, when disease and poverty have made victims of so many, must find a grateful record in the hearts of our community.

I have the honor to be, very respec'y, yours,
N. D. MENKEN, Pres't H. R. A.

SERIOUS WOUND.—A quarrel took place at the house of Mr. Thos. Joyce, on Front Row, yesterday afternoon, between William Wilson and James Darcey, during which Wilson beat Darcey very badly, hitting him twice with a billet of wood, inflicting two severe wounds on the head, fracturing his skull. The wounded man was taken to the office of Dr. A. K. Taylor, where he was properly cared for. The wound, although serious, is not likely to prove mortal.

Handsome Hair Braids, new style Head Dress, color Bande a la Bismark, just received at Madame Guilmard, 624 Jefferson street, near Postoffice. dec29 1w

Good Jeans, 20 cents. First class black Silk, $1 25. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., No. 231 Main street. dec28 tf

Gents' good Calf Boots, $4 50. Gents' good all linen bosom Shirts, $1 50. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., Clay Building. dec28 tf

Money Loaned on Collaterals, 328 Main street. dec27 1w*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

La Mirandes' French Remedies—Have saved thousands all over Europe, having been for many years the first assistant at Professor La Mirandes' Private Hospital in Paris, and having been induced to establish a branch in this country, I am now prepared to furnish his celebrated remedies for Consumption, Rheumatism, Scrofula etc.; also, the genuine imported Vitella—Health's Grand Restorer—the only certain cure for a constitution shattered by the excesses and abuses of youth. Do not be tampered with by inexperienced physicians. Address your communications to Dr. G. W. Fernier, 295 West 47th St., New York. ADVICE GRATIS. Our book, by which any person can understand their own case, sent free to any address. Ladies may address us in full confidence. jal lw

To the Afflicted.—DR. JOHN TRIPP, whose miraculous cures have produced such great excitement in the city of New York and Syracuse, is now in this city. The Doctor, who has for years suffered from Scrofulous affection, completely destroying Frontal Bone, so that the brain became denuded, part of it becoming ulcerated and discharging, his whole body, in fact, being a mass of decomp-sition, is now entirely restored. All those who are afflicted with Scrofulous, Mercurial or Syphilitic diseases, White Swellings, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Saltrheum, Liver Complaint, Neuralgia, Throat diseases, Inflamation of the Eyes, running from the Ears, Catarrh, and all blood and hereditary diseases I make a specialty treating diseases every day by mail with the most perfect success, and will continue to do so in all cases where the patient understands his or her disease and can describe the symptoms accurately, are respectfully invited to call upon Dr. J. TRIPP, at the WHITEMORE HOUSE, Nos. 109 and 111 Adams street.

N. B.—

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, }
MEMPHIS, January 3, 1868.

The quarterly bank statements will be made up on the 6th, and in the mean time currency will be scarce. The government has been calling in funds from the National depositories, but as the amounts held here are not large the call will not cause much inconvenience. Exchange has been offered largely, and our banks are well supplied, yet in the demand which has not been a live for some days, will be heavy to-morrow and next ay. A very large amount of paper is due, and it is to be hoped that our merchants will be able to meet it. Rates of exchange are the same as at our last—buying New York sight at 1/2 discount, and on other points at ½ discount. Selling at par.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 13⅜. The closing rate will be found in our night despatches. The offerings were fair during the day, dealers buying at 13⅜@13⅝, any scrip is sold. The result of the election to-day will effect this money for better or worse, at present dealers are shy and not disposed to buy. They offer 5@c and sell at 80c.

County warrants are dull and lower. Buying at 63@65c. Selling at 67@70c.

Police scrip is in moderate demand at 80@83c buying. Selling at 86c.

The Liverpool cotton market at noon to-day was unchanged. Uplands, 9½d; Orleans, 9¾d. The New York market opened as it closed last night in every respect. At noon holders were asking better prices. At 1:30 p.m., prices had advanced Middling, 16½; Orleans, 16¾@16¾c. At the close the demand was active, with sales of 3,500 bales, and a further advance of ⅛c. Middlings, 16¾@16½; Orleans, unchanged. Our market is very active, the most so of any day this season, and prices advanced from ¼ to ½c. Buyers are very hard to please, and are taken with eagerness. There are very few if any lots of the staple on hand running as high as good in ending, but stained cottons are very abundant and in fair demand. The market closed strong with an upward tendency and very hard to fill at our outside quotations.

Low Stained	10½@11¼
Good Stained	12 @13
Ordinary	12¾@—
Good Ordinary	13¾@14
Low Middling	15¾@15¾
Middling	16¼@16¾
Fair ct Middling	15 @—
Good Middling	@—

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867		1,680
Received yesterday and to-day	2,768	
Received previously	129,704	132,693
		124,043
Exported yesterday and to-day	2,051	
Exported previously	111,061	113,112
Stock on hand		10,931

New Year's day passed off very quietly in our city. The usual festivities of the day were attended in the more exciting subject of the election, which came off to-day. Very few of our business houses were closed. The disagreeable condition of our streets has had some effect on the general markets, as mud covers everything and shipments nearly impossible. There is only a hand-to mouth demand for everything and prices are weak. Corn is held at 75@76c in good gunnies, while lots in second-hand or inferior sacks sell at 70c on the landing. Car corn is in demand but out of market. Oats sells the same as shelled. Bran is dull at $20@$27 per ton. Hay is in large stock and heavy at $20 @25 cars are lower, selling at 75@80c, country is dull and prices weak. Mess Pork is offered at $22 35 at the landing and $22.50 at store, round lots of 50 to 50 bbls. Prime Mess $18.2@19 nump $ 6 50@17. Clearsides 16@16c, smoked sides 19@19½c. Canvassed Hams 19½@20c. Clear rib 17½@17½. Bulk shoulders 13@13c. Breakfast bacon 18c. Plain lard in tierces 15c. Canvassed hams 18c. Cornmeal is dull at $4 50@4 75 for kiln dried, and $4 25@4 50 for fresh. Eggs dull at 30c. Butter is dull at 18@19c for inferior; in kegs 14@ 16c; canidies, 18@19c. Hens $4 50@5. Ducks $5@6. Geese $4@5. Live Turkeys, 25@28c; Dressed, 28@30c. Potatoes firm at $3@4 per barrel. Sweet, $2@3 per bushel. Onions, 2½ @3c; Cabbage, 3@4c per pound. Apples, 2½ @3c; Green, 5@6c. Dried Apples, 6@7c. Peaches, 7@8c. Sales, 80 bbls. Rates, Onions, $4@5 per barrel. Potatoes firm at $3@4 per barrel. Sweet, $2@3 per bushel. Onions, 2½ @3c; Cabbage, 3@4c per pound. Apples, 2½ @3c; Green, 5@6c. Dried Apples, 6@7c. Peaches, 7@8c. Sales, 80 bbls. Rates, Onions, $4@5 per barrel. Sweet, $2@3 per bushel. Onions, 2½ @3c; Cabbage, 3@4c per pound. Apples, 2½ @3c; Green, 5@6c. Dried Apples, 6@7c. Peaches, 7@8c. Sales, 80 bbls. Rates, Onions, $4@5 per barrel. Potatoes firm at $3@4